

1 LIVIA M. KISER (Bar No. 285411)  
2 KING & SPALDING LLP  
3 50 California Street, Suite 3300  
4 San Francisco, CA 94111  
5 Tel: +1 (415) 318-1200  
6 Email: lkiser@kslaw.com

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11 Attorneys for Barentz North America

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
**NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

11 THOMAS IGLESIAS, DAVID SALAZAR,  
12 OLIVIA THURMAN, and BETHANY  
13 TORBERT, Individually and on behalf of all  
14 others similarly situated,

15 v. Plaintiffs,  
16 FOR LIFE PRODUCTS, LLC,  
17 Defendant.

Case No. 3:21-cv-01147-TSH

**BARENTZ NORTH AMERICA'S  
STATEMENT OF DESIGNATING  
PARTY UNDER L.R. 79-5**

Judge: Hon. Thomas S. Hixson

1 Barentz North America (“Barentz”), not a party to this action, by its undersigned attorney  
 2 and pursuant to Local Rule 79-5, respectfully submits this statement, together with the attached  
 3 Declaration of Brian S. Wilson, in support of Plaintiffs’ Motion to Consider Whether Another  
 4 Party’s Material Should Be Sealed [Dkt No. 49] (the “Motion to Seal”).

5 Plaintiffs’ motion requests leave to file under seal certain formulations provided to Plaintiffs  
 6 by Barentz, as well as references to the formulations in Plaintiffs’ expert declarations.<sup>1</sup> Because  
 7 Barentz, the non-party asserting the confidentiality of its proprietary formulations, is not a party in  
 8 the case, the Court’s order dated August 14, 2024 [Dkt No. 66] required Plaintiffs to serve their  
 9 motion upon Barentz (see L.R. 79-5(f)(2)), and the order and L.R. 79-5(f)(3) now require Barentz  
 10 to submit this statement of the applicable legal standard and the reasons for keeping Barentz’s  
 11 confidential formulations under seal rather than subject to public disclosure. *See* L.R. 79-5(c)(1).

12 Barentz therefore submits the attached Declaration of Brian S. Wilson, together with this  
 13 statement, addressing the requirements of L.R. 79-5, *i.e.*, “a specific statement of the applicable  
 14 legal standard and the reasons for keeping a document under seal, including an explanation of (i)  
 15 the legitimate private or public interests that warrant sealing; (ii) the injury that will result if sealing  
 16 is denied; and (iii) why a less restrictive alternative to sealing is not sufficient.”

17 “Good cause” is the applicable legal standard when confidential matters produced under a  
 18 protective order are sought to be filed under seal. Although the common law raises a presumption  
 19 in favor of public access to materials submitted as evidence in open court, this presumption does not  
 20 apply to materials properly submitted to the court under seal. *Phillips v. GMC*, 307 F.3d 1206, 1213  
 21 (9th Cir. 2002). Plaintiffs have moved under Rule 23 to certify a plaintiff class [Dkt No. 48], which  
 22 is not a dispositive motion. The public interest in access to dispositive materials does not apply with  
 23 equal force to non-dispositive materials. *Pintos v. Pac. Creditors Ass’n*, 565 F.3d 1106, 1115 (9th  
 24 Cir. 2009). The “good cause” standard is not limited to discovery. *Id.* Applying the more stringent

25 <sup>1</sup> These formulations were designated confidential pursuant to the Stipulated Protective Order  
 26 entered May 13, 2021 [Dkt No. 19]. (Wilson Decl. ¶ 5.) No party objected to the designation. (*Id.*)  
 27 As explained in the Motion to Seal, Plaintiffs’ expert declarations “rely on, reference, and analyze”  
 28 the confidential formulation documents produced by Barentz [Dkt No. 49 at 5]. Plaintiffs, pursuant  
 to L.R. 79-5(f), seek to file the formulations (Plaintiffs’ Exhibit 2) and such expert reference to the  
 formulations under seal.

1 “compelling interest” standard under these circumstances would needlessly “undermine a district  
 2 court’s power to fashion effective protective orders.” *Id.* at 1116 (citing *Foltz v. State Farm Mut.*  
 3 *Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1135 (9th Cir. 2003)). Plaintiffs have suggested in the proposed order  
 4 that “good cause” is the applicable standard [Dkt No. 49-21].

5 Good cause exists for the filing of Barentz’s confidential formulations under seal.

6 Barentz’s Household Care, Industrial & Institutional Cleaning Group (collectively, the  
 7 “HI&I Group”) previously made 22 Rejuvenate products using the formulations at issue here. These  
 8 formulations reflect Barentz’s highly confidential trade secrets, which Barentz developed at its own  
 9 considerable expense. (Wilson Decl. ¶ 6.) Barentz has a clear private interest in the continued  
 10 safeguarding of its trade secrets, which courts routinely uphold. *In re Electronic Arts*, 298 Fed.  
 11 Appx. 568, 569 (9th Cir. 2008) (finding the terms of a licensing agreement constituted sealable trade  
 12 secrets); *see also Restatement of Torts* § 757 (“A trade secret may consist of any formula, pattern, device  
 13 or compilation of information which is used in one’s business, and which gives him an opportunity to  
 14 obtain an advantage over competitors who do not know how to use”); *Kamakana v. City & Cty. of*  
 15 *Honolulu*, 447 F.3d 1172, 1179 (“‘compelling reasons’ sufficient to outweigh the public’s interest in  
 16 disclosure and justify sealing court records exist when such ‘court files might have become a vehicle for  
 17 improper purposes,’ such as... release of trade secrets.”); *Prescott v. Reckitt Benckiser LLC*, No. 20-cv-  
 18 02101-BLF, 2022 WL 847309, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 22, 2022) (finding compelling reasons for sealing  
 19 “business information that might harm a litigant’s competitive strategy”); *In re Google Location Hist.*  
 20 *Litig.*, 514 F.Supp.3d 1147, 1162 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 25, 2021) (“Compelling reasons may exist to seal ‘trade  
 21 secrets, marketing strategies, product development plans’”).

22 If the parties to the litigation were allowed to publish Barentz’ formulations in whole or part,  
 23 Barentz would be irreparably harmed, both in the taking of its highly confidential trade secrets  
 24 without compensation and in the loss of the revenues Barentz would incur due to competitors’ use  
 25 of Barentz’s formulations. (Wilson Decl. ¶ 7.) Though Barentz no longer makes the products for  
 26 the Defendant in this case, it continues to make similar products with similar formulations for other  
 27 companies. (*Id.* ¶ 7.) The Barentz formulations need not be publicly disclosed (or admissible in  
 28

1 evidence) for any party's expert witnesses to rely on the data. Federal Rule of Evidence 703.

2 No less restrictive alternative to sealing is sufficient because any solution which places  
3 Barentz's formulations, in whole or part, in the public domain would destroy the commercial value  
4 of Barentz's trade secrets. Barentz's competitors could and would obtain these formulations from  
5 the Court file, spoiling Barentz' commercial advantage over competitors and providing competitors  
6 with means of developing copycat products. (Wilson Decl. ¶ 8.)

7 For all the foregoing reasons, Barentz requests the Court to grant Plaintiffs' motion to file  
8 under seal Barentz's formulations and references to its formulations in Plaintiffs' expert declarations.

9  
10 DATED: August 29, 2024

**KING & SPALDING LLP**

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By: /s/ Livia M. Kiser

Livia M. Kiser

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*Attorneys for Non-Party Barentz North  
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